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# American Research Center In Egypt, Inc.

## NEWSLETTER



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NEWSLETTER NUMBER EIGHTY

JANUARY 1972

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United States of America

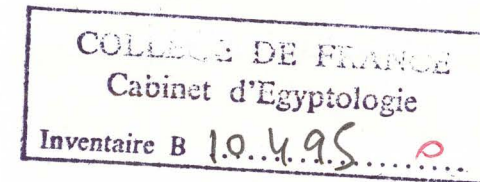
No. 2 Kasr el Dubhara  
Garden City, Cairo  
United Arab Republic



# AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

INCORPORATED

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
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NO. 2 KASR EL DOUBARA  
GARDEN CITY, CAIRO  
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

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The Newsletter is published quarterly; subscription rate, \$5 per year. Editor, Lily M. Brown; copy submitted to Cairo Center reviewed by John Dorman.

A R C E Membership Dues: (Include Newsletter and Journal of ARCE)

Individual ..... \$12  
Student ..... 7  
Research Supporting (Institutions only).. 2500  
Institutional ..... 500

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U.S. Director ..... Lily M. Brown  
Cairo Director ..... John Dorman



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NOTES FROM PRINCETON

Meeting of Members

The 1971 Annual Meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt was held at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts on November 19, 1971.

The Museum was a striking setting for the meeting, from the intimacy of the Trustees' room for the business meeting and Friday morning papers to the convenient cafeteria, to the auditorium with its theater-like quality of acoustics and projection.

The minutes of the business meeting for members and abstracts of the papers presented appear at the end of this Newsletter.

A fitting finale to the two-day program was the well-attended reception late Saturday in Egyptian Gallery E3 where a complete bar beckoned beside the black granite altar from Gebel Barkal, and hors d'oeuvres waited across the room between statues of Pre-hopte and Ramesses II. Sharing the gallery also were the statue of Lady Senuwy and newly-restored black granite falcon.

Governors Meeting

Decisions taken at the Board of Governors Meeting on Friday evening, November 19, of interest to members include

1) Election of the following Officers

President	John A. Wilson
Vice - President	Morroë Berger
Treasurer	William D. Schorger
Secretary and Assistant Treasurer Princeton	Lily M. Brown
Assistant Treasurer, Cairo	John Dorman

Executive Committee Members

Klaus Baer  
Gustave E. von Grunebaum  
D. W. Lockard  
Wm. Kelly Simpson  
Ronald J. Williams

The President and Vice-President are also members of the Executive Committee.



- 2) Adoption of the Archaeological Institute of America's resolution in support of the UNESCO Draft Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

The outgoing President, Gustave E. von Grunebaum, renowned Islamist and Director of the Near Eastern Center of the University of California at Los Angeles, was ARCE's able President from 1966 to 1971. In addition to his extensive administrative, research and teaching activities he found time to actively chart ARCE's course, and made the route a pleasant and enriching one for all who worked with him. During his presidency the number of annual ARCE Research Fellowships tripled, and archaeological activity was maintained at a high level despite some site restrictions in Egypt. The esteem in which ARCE is held by scholars and U.S. and Egyptian governments is due in no small measure to his leadership.

ARCE's new President, John A. Wilson, is Professor Emeritus and former Director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Leader of many archaeological expeditions in Egypt, and a member of the ARCE's governing board for 23 years, he brings a world-wide reputation to the helm. He believes that ARCE may hew to its main line of archaeological and Islamic studies, while also serving American and Egyptian scholarly fields in a rather comprehensive way.

We look forward to an era of continued accomplishment and new horizons with John Wilson's leadership.

#### ARCE Fellows Alumni Association

Former ARCE Fellows met for luncheon at both the MESA meeting in Denver and the ARCE meeting in Boston. An Ad Hoc Committee of three to head the formation of a Fellows Alumni Association has been named: Roger P. Allen, Near East Center, University of Pennsylvania, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19104; Charles (Carl) D. Smith, San Diego State College, Department of History, San Diego, California, 92115; and Bernard Bothmer, Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, 11238.

The Board of Governors have approved the concept of the Association as part of the organization of ARCE. Former Fellows are urged to contact one of the three Committee members with suggestions of activities for the Association. The Committee members will keep Alumni Fellows informed of developments, and the Newsletter will carry a Fellows Alumni column.

#### Recent Publications of Interest to NL Readers

1. Les Livres de France - Publication List is available from

Yvette Farzli  
Immeuble "Immobilia"  
Rue Kasr El Nil - Le Caire, Egypt

2. The Metropolitan Museum of Art Publications

Arno Press will bring back into print thirty-one famous books in art and archaeology which have long been unavailable. Nineteen of the works resulted from the Museum's Egyptian expeditions. A complete list is available from the Metropolitan Museum, New York, New York, 10028.

3. Société Egyptienne d'Economie Politique de Statistique et de Législation, B.P. 732 Le Caire

Report on the Activities of the Society during the year 1970 and a list of its publications.

#### International Studies and Federal Legislation

Ward Morehouse's status report of November 30, was especially interesting and encouraging. The report which covers programs in detail, appropriations and Congressional Committee Members, may be obtained from Mr. Morehouse at the Center for International Programs and Comparative Studies, University of the State of New York, State Education Department, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York, 11210.

A brief summary of comparative appropriations for international studies for fiscal year 1971-72 follows:

	<u>F/Y 1971</u>	<u>F/Y 1972</u>
1) <u>Office of Education</u>		
A) <u>Foreign Languages and World Affairs Programs</u>	\$8,000,000	\$15,300,000
B) <u>Research and Training</u>		
Special Excess Foreign Currency Request Program	3,000,000	3,000,000



	<u>F/Y 1971</u>	<u>F/Y 1972</u>
2) <u>Department of State</u>	\$36,500,000 (includes 6 million in excess for- eign cur- rencies)	\$40,500,000 (includes 4.5 million in excess foreign cur- rencies)
3) <u>Library of Congress</u>	2,387,000	2,891,000
4) <u>National Science Foundation</u>	4,200,000	7,000,000
5) <u>National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities</u>	35,000,000	54,200,000
6) <u>Smithsonian Institution</u>	2,500,000	3,500,000
7) <u>Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars</u>	750,000	695,000

In the October 1971 Newsletter Mr. Otto Schaden's affiliation should have been stated to be the University of Minnesota (not Michigan).

The Near Eastern Studies Program at Princeton University was host in December to L. Awad, Cultural Counsellor of Al-Ahram. Mr. Awad presented a lecture to faculty, students and the public on "The Role of the Intellectuals in Egypt Since 1952".

ARCE FELLOWS FOR 1971-72

<u>Name</u>	<u>Research Topic</u>
* Peter F. Abboud CU, OE	An Investigation of Some Aspects of Cairo Arabic Syntax and Phonology.
Salih J. Altoma CU	A Thematic Study of Post-war Arabic Drama: 1945 - 1970
Mohammed B. Alwan CU	Ahmad Faris ash-Shidyaq, His Life and Work.
Lois A. Aroian OE, CU	A History of Dār al- 'Ulūm in the Nineteenth Century.
Jere L. Bacharach CU, OE	Economic & Social Problems in Eleventh Century Egypt.
Margot A. Badran OE, CU	Hoda Sha'arawi and the Egyptian Feminist Movement: An Attempt to Change the Attitudes and Institutions of a Society.
Charles E. Butterworth CU, OE	The Political Teaching of Ibn Rushd.
John F. Callahan OE, CU	A Manuscript Study for a Critical Edition of Two Treatises of Gregory of Nyssa.
Daniel N. Crecelius CU, OE	The Waqfiyah of Muhammad Bey Abu Al-Dhahab.
Walter H. Dixon CU	The Work of the Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the Arab League.
Darrell I. Dykstra CU, OE	The 'Ulamā under Muhammad 'Ali.
Sondra D. Hale OE, CU	The Changing Ethnic Identity of Nubians: A Comparison of Sudan and Egypt.



<u>Name</u>	<u>Research Topic</u>
Clement M. Henry CU, OE	The Engineering Profession in Egypt: A Case Study of Modernization.
Marilyn Jenkins OE, CU	Iconography of Fatimid Ceramics.
Afaf L. Marsot CU,	The Liberal Constitutionalist Party and the Nationalist Movement: 1919-1936.
Elye L. Pitts OE, CU	Occupational Education and Training for Development: An Egyptian Case.
Wilfrid J. Rollman OE, CU	The Development of Relations between Egypt and the Maghrib, 1805-1849.
Russell Y. Smith OE, CU	A Study of Saad Zaghlul's Early Career and His Formation as a Nationalist Prior to 1919.
Yedida K. Stillman OE, CU	Female Attire of Medieval Egypt.
David F. Waines Ford	The Egyptian Interlude in Syria, 1831-1840: A Study of Muhammad Ali's Foreign Policy.
Lewis B. Ware OE, CU	Jurjī Zaydan: The Popularizer of Western Ideas as a Molder of a New Arab World-View.
Farhat J. Ziadeh CU, OE	<u>Adab Al-Qadi</u> by Al-Khassaf.

\* Sources of funds are indicated under each name by the following abbreviations:

CU - Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State

OE - Office of Education of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Ford - Ford Foundation, New York, New York

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND OTHER PROJECTS SPONSORED BY ARCE IN 1971 - 1972

Funded by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Director(s)</u>
Research in Modern Arabic Literature	Gustave E. von Grunebaum
The Decorative Arts of Ancient Egypt	Edward L. B. Terrace
Continuation of an Excavation of the Early Medieval Townsite of Fustat (Old Cairo)	George T. Scanlon
Continuation of an Epigraphic and Architectural Survey by the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, Luxor and Maintenance of Chicago House	Charles F. Nims
Archaeological Fieldwork at the Ancient Egyptian City of Memphis	Christine Lilyquist Donald P. Hansen
Maintenance of a Stratified Pharaonic Site in the Egyptian Delta at Mendes	Donald P. Hansen
Maintenance of an Archaeological Site at Hierakonpolis	Walter A. Fairservis, Jr.
An Epigraphic and Archaeological Study of the Temple of Osiris Hk3 dt and Its Environs	Donald B. Redford
A Study of the Reliefs and Paintings of the Third Intermediate Period	Richard A. Fazzini Donald P. Hansen



INTERIM REPORT OF THE 1971 SEASON OF THE FUSTAT EXPEDITION

by Dr. George T. Scanlon, Director

This season was originally contemplated to have begun on or about the 15 January 1971 and to have been completed sometime during the following April. It was to have been the last in the area designated Fustat-B in our original concession, one in which the street pattern evinced in 1966 through the discovery of the maydan and the growing skein of streets revealed in 1968 could have achieved archaeological and historical significance. And, within the street pattern, individual building ensembles would have been explicated and related through the emerging unifying canal systems. The problems were interdependent, but the combination became a sure guide for the uncovering and analysis of so vast a tract of this teeming medieval entrepot. (After four seasons the revealed area measures approximately 250 x 60 m., see Plan I.)

Due to exigencies arising from the security regulations imposed by higher authorities upon the Department of Antiquities, the permit to dig was denied for the starting date envisioned. A visit by the Director of the Expedition between terms in December '70 - January '71 proved that the concession as a whole was not revoked, nor was the earlier permit of the Department to dig that season denied, but simply delayed for reasons beyond the compass and competence of the Department and the Center. Dollar support was forfeited and Director had to return to teaching duties at the University of Michigan. The staff was dispersed except for the Associate Director, Dr. Wladyslaw Kubiak, and the Architect, Mr. Antoni Ostrasz, who had completed long and difficult visa and passport formalities in Warsaw and were due in Cairo. It was agreed by the Director of the Expedition, the Cairo Director of ARCE, Mr. John Dorman, and the Smithsonian that these two persons would be maintained in Cairo pending a reversal of the decision and in compliance with the obligation assumed by the Expedition towards their work and maintenance for three months.

This latter decision proved efficacious in two directions: Mr. Ostrasz was deputed to assist the Department of Antiquities in drawing plans of the excavations entailed by the renovation of the court-yard of the Madrasah of Sultan Qala'un, excavations which revealed the orientation and partial plan of the Fatimid buildings

Funds for support of the Fustat Expedition are granted by the Smithsonian Institution through the American Research Center in Egypt.

above whose ruins the Madrasah was reared. When published by the Department, this excavation will compose a signal contribution to our knowledge of the development of the history of Islamic architecture in Egypt. But perhaps more pertinently, it revealed a fisqiyah (court-yard basin) and paving style directly related to those uncovered in Fustat.

Dr. Kubiak worked on our enormous collection of East Mediterranean imported shards, from which he has gleaned the first reasonably complete typology which, when published next year, will present the first integrated picture, in terms of trade patterns and aesthetic response (it was one of the two main influences on Egyptian pottery of the 13th and 14th century, the other being Chinese), of this important pottery genre. The initial results will be published in his article "The Crusading Pottery of al-Mina Found at Fustat", completed during this trying period, in Folia Orientalia (Cracow: 1971), which forms the festschrift for the eminent Polish Islamicist, Professor Tadeuz Lewicki.

More relevant to the Expedition's being, the daily pressure and presence of Dr. Kubiak and Mr. Dorman and the passing of a period of crucial security crisis effected the reversal of the permit's delay. This came about in early April, by which date the Director had obligated himself to lecturing at Oxford for the Trinity term of 1970-71. It was agreed to divide the season (at some budgetary risk, since two budget years would have to be straddled): Dr. Kubiak directing the first part, during May and June with an ad hoc staff recruited in Cairo; the Director the second, during September and October, with a larger, internationally recruited staff, and more formally directed towards the promised completion of Fustat-B. (One must pause to thank Professors Kessler and Rogers of the American University in Cairo who provided Dr. Kubiak with four first-class, enthusiastic students of Islamic Art: Sophie Obeid, Esmat Allouba, Laila Farid and Dennis Hoppe -- to assist Dr. Kubiak and Mr. Ostrasz. The additional members supplied by the Director: Clare Sampson, Elizabeth Rodenbeck and John Forsyth -- were but mirror images of their enthusiasm and competence.) The Director joined the Expedition for ten days in June, which yielded an unstinted admiration for the work done to date under almost onerous conditions (perhaps only other Expedition Directors are sufficiently empathic to comprehend Dr. Kubiak's plight) and to plan the direction of the second half's work.

The true field season was completed on November 11th, during which we worked 114 days at the site: 54 days in the first part with a maximum work force of approximately 150; 60 days in the second with a maximum work force of 200. A glance at



Plan I will show where the approximately 3000 m<sup>2</sup> uncovered in 1971 were situated, always keeping in mind our dual guides: Streets and canalization. Three areas were worked and a fourth was scientifically "forced upon us." In quadrantal order they are: a) VI and XI; b) XVI; c) XXI, XXII, XXVI and XXVII; and d) into XXI'. Suffice it here to summarize the results in each.

a) In the far northern section the street pattern was completed where remains were available to analyze and "projected" where the path at least was obvious. Three phenomena construed from earlier seasons demonstrated themselves once again: Upon stratigraphical analysis the streets proved to be earlier - of the range late 8th-early 10th century - than any 11th century building remains within their borders, confirming that the streets dictated the ground size of 11-12th century buildings; there was definite evidence of re-incorporation of earlier buildings (either in use at the time or as ruins) within 11th century structures; and the canalization system gave proof of estoppage during later occupation. Probably our most beautiful finds of the season, superb, possibly unique, cut glass vessels of the late 9th-early 10th century came from one such pit. (A ewer with both mould-blown and cut decoration from this pit can be seen in Fig. 1. It is a reconstruction from associated shards which were all highly devitrified, but not so much as to lose concept of shape and mode of decoration. Plate I is all that remains of a large dish with an external shoulder decoration of birds in roundels: all relief-cut and notched.) With this season's endeavour, this far northern section is for all intents and purposes complete. Either because of the presence of the Mosque of Abu Su'ud or because the high-lying gabal (we are at least ten meters higher than the level of the Mosque of 'Amr) has been quarried in recent times.

(b) The middle area proved to be archaeologically but not historically surprising, if the Geniza documents are a sure guide to the social reality of Fustat. In 1965 a rather grand residence, with an ingenious sanitation system, was revealed and published in JARCE "Fustat Expedition: Preliminary Report 1965. Parts I and II" and later re-analyzed by the Director in "Fustat: Archaeological Reconsiderations", in the volume of studies occasioned by the Cairo Millenary of 1969, due for publication in 1972. This particular ensemble represented a Fatimid re-incorporation of a 10th century three-court-yard residence: grand by any scale and bordered on the west by a street whose stratigraphy revealed a continuous reality from the late 7th to late 11th centuries. (In one of its estopped pits we found the famous lustre goblet with the name of the Abbasid governor, Abd al-Samad ibn Ali, grand-uncle of Harun al-Rashid.) But we lacked an eastern limit.

This was found in 1971, but what lay between it and the limits of the "grand maison" was almost unfathomable. A "rabbit-warren" of rooms, unrelieved by any courtyard, with rough mortar flooring instead of suavely laid sandstone plaques, and necessary but minimal sanitary canalization. By an earlier definition (by no means infallible) of "parallelism", propounded in the Millenary article these densely small chambers could not be store-rooms, ware-houses, or commercial quarters. Their walls had been "gouged" through earlier foundation fills (three floorings and an impasse have been stratigraphically analyzed), and re-presented to us something of a nadir in Fustat planning. Were these, then, servants' or proletarian quarters, cheek-by-jowl with rather elite housing? More than possibly, if each ensemble were to be considered domestic-cum-industrial or domestic-cum-commercial, and the streets now definite to east, west and south dictated intimacy with the grander structure. This revealed reality demands further analysis, but it is more than interesting to note that a rather fine lustered vase (whose central band of peacocks can be noted in Plate 2) came forth from one of the pits in this area.

c) Still a problem area, since the minimal, as opposed to the planned major, excavation, leaves us still in a quandary, as most of our effort had to be expended on part "d" (see below). In 1965, '66 and '68 we had uncovered a series of strange "ensembles". Part was undoubtedly Fatimid, part more than essentially 9-10th century. Still further there seemed to be incorporation within the ensembles, bespeaking some broad, truly capacious residence-cum-business. Quintessentially there was the problem of a grand courtyard - 9.5 x 11.5 m. - giving onto another with a beautifully finished basin, cusped in outline, marble decorated: hints of something "palatial". But we lacked the defining streets to the east, south and west, though a northern impasse was obvious from an analysis of the sanitation system discovered in 1968. When the great E-W (see "d") street provided a northern boundary, the problem was in focus, but we lacked time for further definition. However, we were able to ascertain yet another ensemble, this one with an interior (i.e. cut through the gabal, rather than into it) sanitation system, whose intricacies gave a combined length of about 50 meters (see Plate 3), and was inter-connected with a system revealed in 1966 and 1968 (again through the gabal) which added a further 40 meters of canalization. The system, as a whole, could be entered from within the complex, and was high enough for anyone to stand upright. Further the ensemble had a long, narrow opening onto the broad E-W highway, composing something of a "portico", which, if so proven, is a real architectural discovery for Fustat.

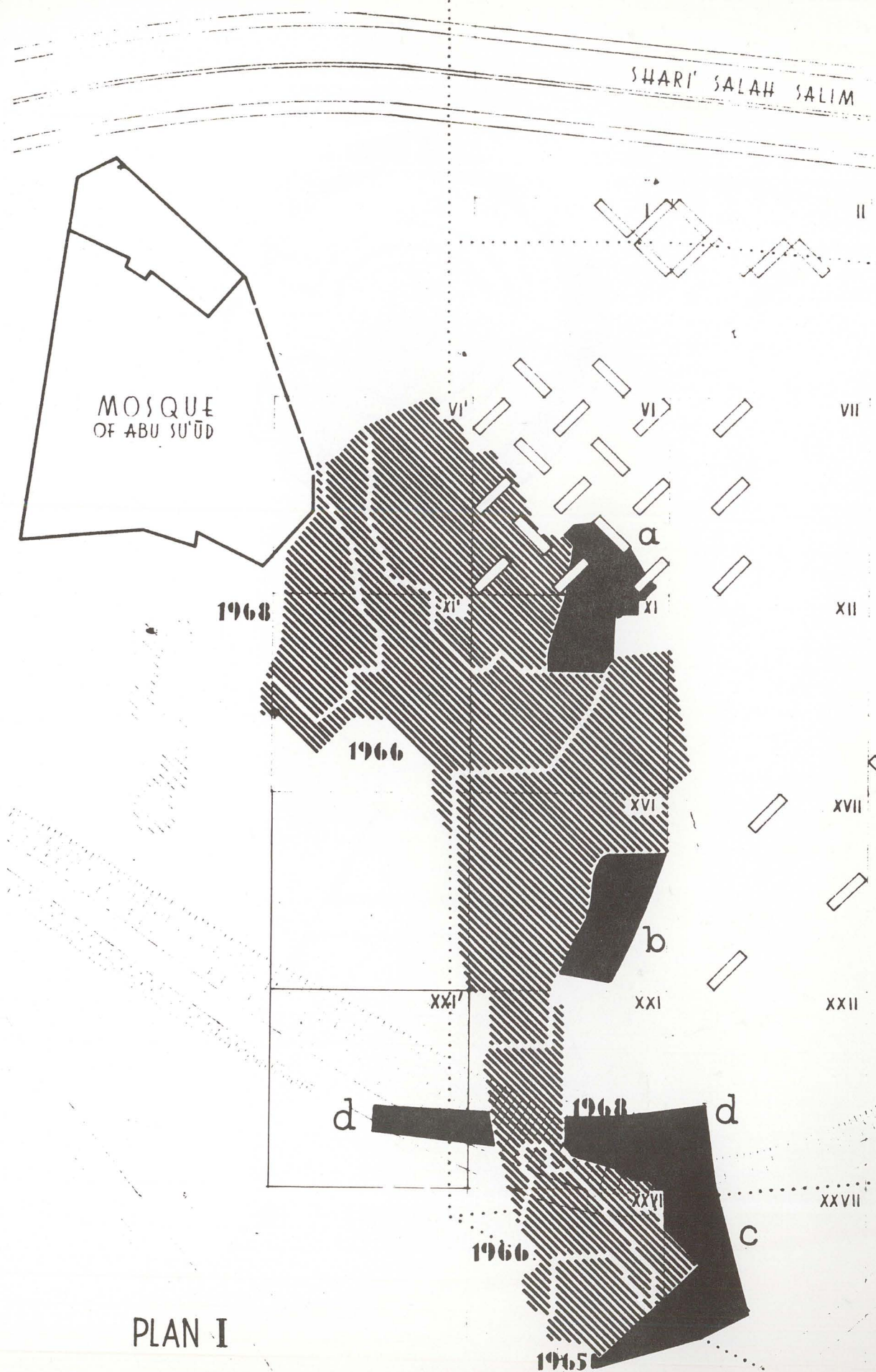


Withal, there seems little doubt on architectural and artifact evidence that all these "ensembles" were in use as a unit in the 11th Century, though we lack, as of this date, the street definition to the east, south and west. (Put more bluntly, we simply lack any egress for the system for those parts which are purely Fatimid, the period of broadest re-incorporation. Without such archaeologically proven definition, our 11th century "palace" is a chimera.)

d) In 1968 a rather broad street, but with a "crook" in it, was discovered in quadrant XXI-17. It at least gave definition between the upper and lower parts of Fustat-B. In 1971, further excavation proved this to be a rather wider route (circa 5 meters) than any we had discovered to date, and wider than any published by Aly Bahgat and Albert Gabriel. Recourse to Casanova's Reconstitution Topographique indicated proximity to the famous funerary route, Darb al-Ma'asir, since the northern stretch of Fustat-B was clearly the true vicinity of Kom al-Jarih, on which, if historical evidence be valid, the present Mosque of Abu Su'ud stands. The difficulty was a simple one: Casanova had presumed an almost straight street; ours had the "crook".

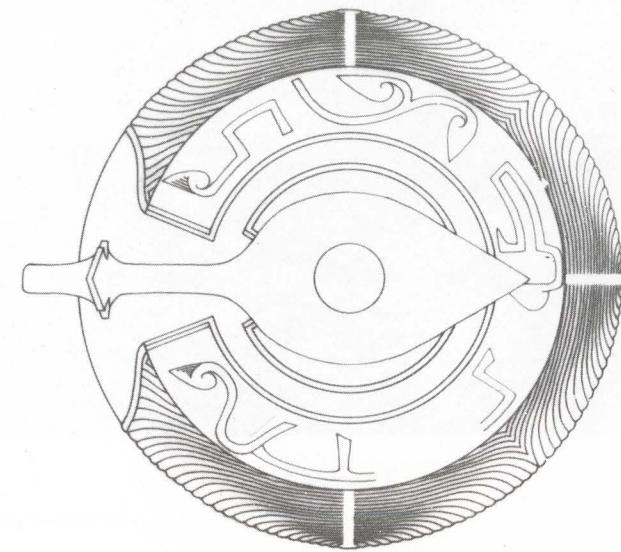
However, the possibility of the first topographically exact reality in the history of the archaeology of Fustat made scientific excavation mandatory, other necessities of "rounding off" the excavation of Fustat-B notwithstanding. Plates 4, 5 and 6 show the results, an uncovering of approximately 80 meters of this thoroughfare. (Plate 4 is a long view shot looking eastward; Plate 5 looks west from the cut made in 1968; Plate 6 looks east from the cut made in 1968.) Two further stratigraphical cuts were made in the street, and both proved a) a dip in the gabal at the "crook"; and b) that although there was a Fatimid "topping" i.e., a hard surface of crushed brick and mortar, with an upper stratum in the east sector containing a glass weight of al-Mustansir), the lower levels, at approximately the same width, derived from the same context of practically all other streets investigated by the Fustat Expedition - late 8th through early 10th centuries. No doubt the "topping" allowed for horses en cortège or wheeled vehicles.

If this is really the Darb al-Ma'asir (Casanova inclines towards a terminus to the south of the Mosque of 'Amr, while we think it ends slightly to the north; we agree on its width and importance), its excavation in 1971 justifies the change in plans. It lay under up to seven meters of mounds, and, in the absence of any earth-moving machinery, their removal involved half of our latter half-season. The agenda decided upon in June had to be foresworn, and Fustat-B remains to be "rounded off". Hence, precluding our obligations in Fustat-A and Fustat-C, it will be necessary to have another season if the area is to achieve archaeological coherence and publishable form. In the southern



PLAN I







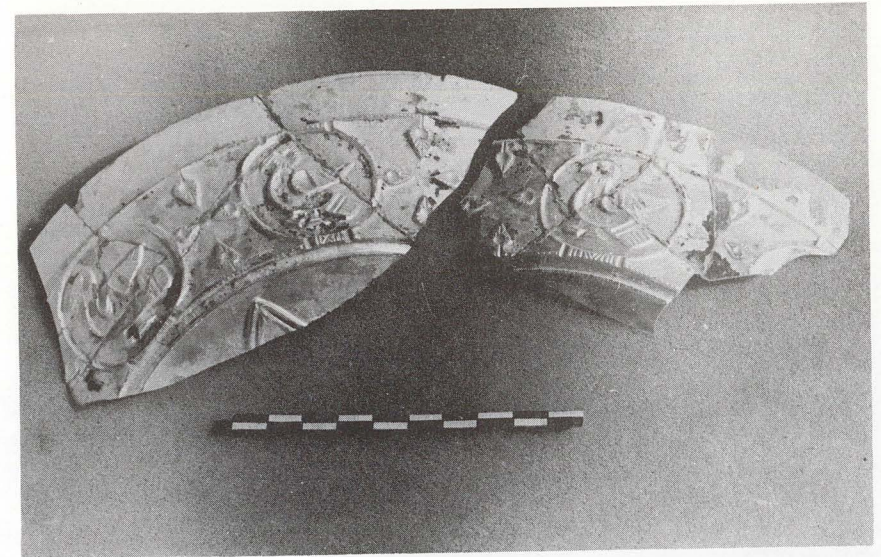


Plate 1



Plate 2

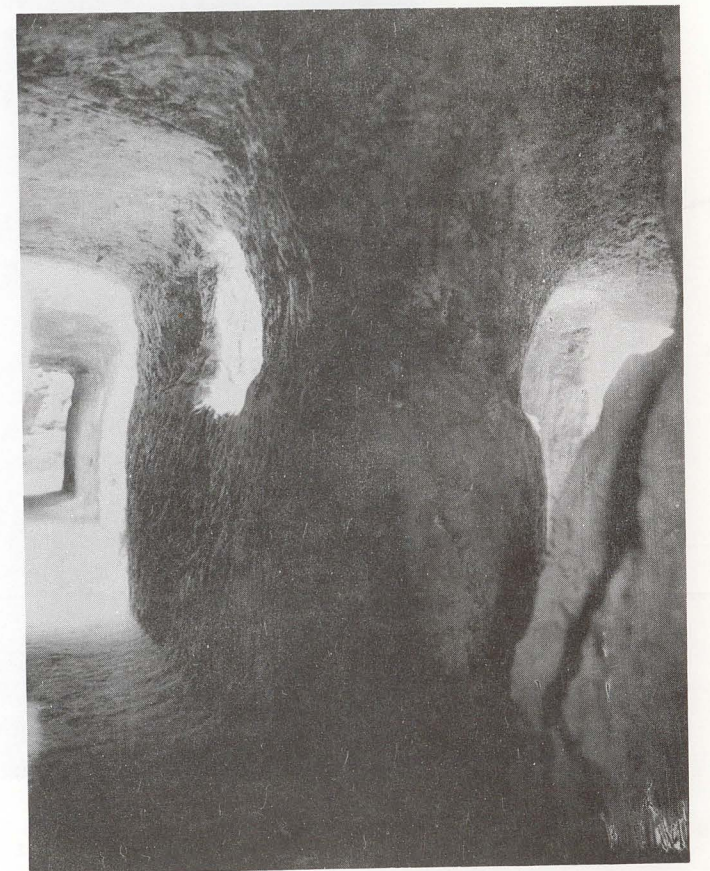


Plate 3





Plate 4



Plate 5

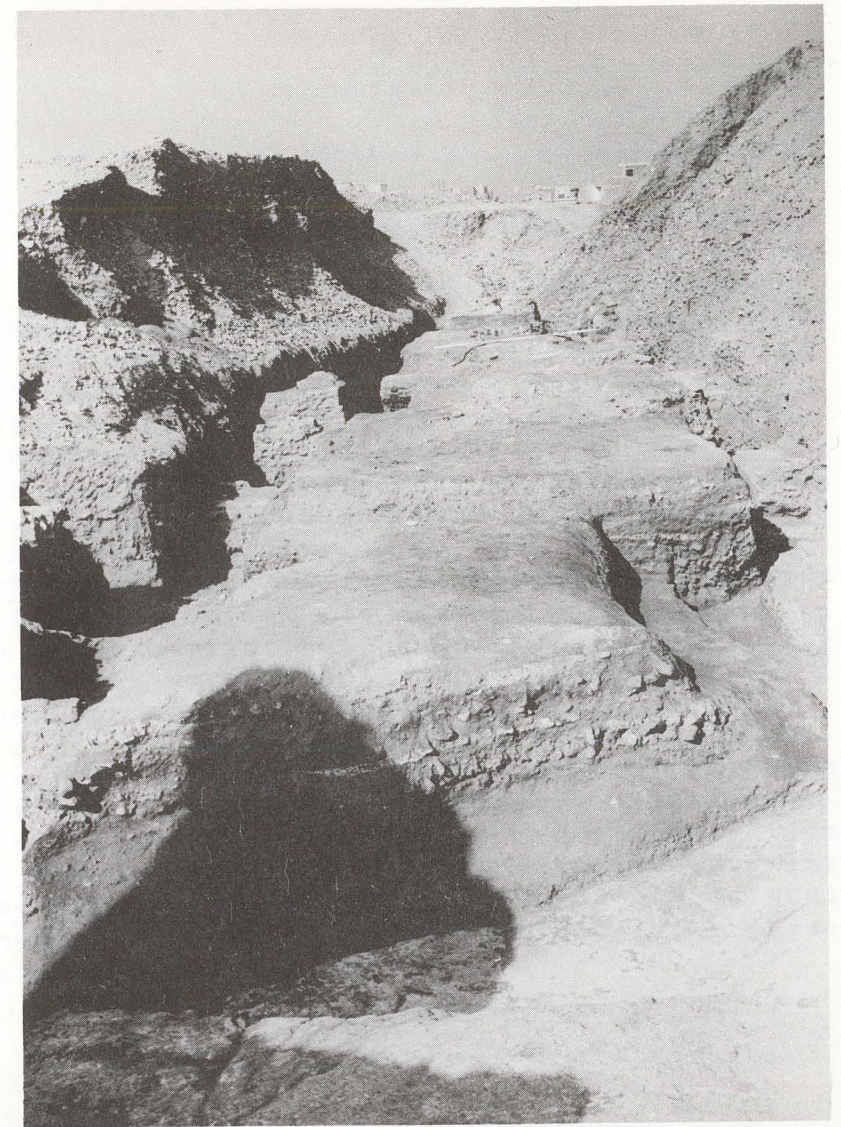


Plate 6



sector we must find the street contingencies to the east, west and south of our "palatial" ensemble, and we must find how our long N-S street from the maydan (whose route was cleared in 1965 and 1966) connects with our supposed Darb al-Ma'asir (i.e. to clear the high mounds SW from the corner of quadrant XVI-21 towards the broad E-W highway), and afford a western limit to the housing uncovered in 1968 (to the north of the Darb in quadrant XXI: see Plan I). To do less (and fulfill our promises and desires before the revelation of what might be the Darb al-Ma'asir) would afford us yet one more unpublishable archaeological "torso", one not without interesting features but certainly a dig lacking in animating contours, one doomed if not to the limbo of archaeological irrelevance then to that of archaeological unreality. Such are the risks of excavating town-sites; and on the evidence to date we can join Professor Goitein in asseverating that Cairo-Fustat was a large and absorbingly interesting and important "town". Its truths deserve archaeological coherence and integrity.

Dr. Scanlon is the author also of "Fatimid Filters: Archaeology and Olmer's Typology" published in Extrait des Annales Islamologiques, T. IX by Le Caire Imprimerie de l'Institut Français d'Archeologie Orientale, 1970, and "Egypt and China: Trade and Imitation" published in Islam and the Trade of Asia, ed. D. S. Richards (Oxford and Philadelphia: 1971).



WHY STUDY OTTOMAN EGYPT?

by Peter Gran, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Chicago

Until recently the period from 1517, when the Ottoman army of Sultan Selim conquered Egypt, until 1798, when Egypt was again invaded, this time by Napoleon, has been seen by historians as a period of darkness and decline. The Turkish conquerors have been described as foreign forces coming to exploit the country and reducing the Egyptian people to utter poverty. It is well known that the conquering army took back with it to Turkey skilled artisans, rare books, art treasures and annually thereafter a tribute. In addition, the costs of the continuing occupation were borne by Egypt itself. Egypt became more isolated from world trade and stagnated technologically and culturally until Napoleon came. Napoleon, by exploiting the weakness of the Ottomans in the 18th century, broke the hold of the Mamlukes. Such a desolate picture of the period has had little to recommend it to that part of the scholarly world which is interested in problems of change, development, and modernity; and, as is well known, that part which has specialized in the study of the Middle Ages has concentrated its main efforts on the periods of greatest cultural development, generally conceded to be for the Arab lands the period of the Abbasid Caliphate and for Egypt the first Mamluke period as well. Thus a time gap exists between those who study the modern period and those who study the mediaeval period and, indeed, has always existed and been preserved by both foreign and indigenous scholars. This has lent credibility to the idea that for three centuries the country, and the Arab lands as a whole, lay in a state of torpor, doing nothing, and that Egypt owed its restoration to foreigners: namely, to an alliance of French technocrats and Turkish soldiers and adventurers in the period of Muhammad Ali. A final charge made is that the Turks, in order to weaken Egypt, sought to undermine the authority of its most famous center of learning by encouraging the spread of Sufi orders whose shaykhs disregarded the teachings of the Ulama of al-Azhar. Is there more to be added to this picture, which has prevailed with some refinements since the beginning of the nineteenth century? The answer is yes and it is the point of view of this paper that it makes a difference.

In the first place, the concept of "golden" and "dark" ages in the history of a country or a civilization, terms originating in the study of the European Middle Ages, have gradually given way as further study of previously unknown periods reversed certain judgments about the state of the society, culture, the economy, etc. For example, to a certain extent people have come to feel that while the Italian Renaissance was one of the most fabulously productive periods in human history, a period of

preparation extending back perhaps three centuries preceded it. The study of European history, which has always been central to the development of the field of history itself, now has had the effects of influencing all other fields of history to question the utility of categories once confidently used which may or may not be any longer justified. And this has been given some impetus from currents within Middle Eastern history which bear more directly on the topic of this paper.

In the last generation, the French historian Louis Massignon did much to develop the study of Islamic mysticism. His own work, extending in many directions and periods, culminated in a monumental study of Abu Mansur al-Hallaj. His students and those influenced by his writings developed the field of Persian studies, and it became generally understood for the first time that after the fall of the Caliphate, Islamic civilization did not decline; rather, it greatly expanded, and its chief centers of creativity were in the East, in Persia and South Russia, where court patronage sustained at least until the sixteenth century development in art, technology, and mystical religious thought. Arabs participated freely in this activity, and Arabic continued to be used as a lingua franca, although not as exclusively as before. We suspect that in the field of religious thought there were important developments after the sixteenth century, but this cannot be known at the present time. In any case, given our growing knowledge of the significance of the Islamic mystical tradition, it has become increasingly necessary to re-evaluate previous judgments about the great international Sufi orders which spread out between the Maghrib and West Africa to the East Indies, drawing their inspiration from this mystical tradition. It has been noted that most of our ideas about Sufism have come from observers in the nineteenth century who found many of these orders in decline, indulging in debased practices. In a few cases it was noted that in remote places they could offer some resistance to European imperialism, but linked as they were economically to the artisan economy and to control of internal trade routes, their economy was undermined by the spread of imperialism. But what of the period between the sixteenth and the eighteenth centuries?

More recent studies focusing on the role of Sufis in Ottoman Egypt have given us some very new but also limited insights into what may lie ahead. New in that they begin to describe an intellectual reform movement in Egypt in the middle of the eighteenth century among Sufi circles, and particularly the Naqshabandis and Khalwatis, but limited because these studies have focused exclusively on the eighteenth century and not on the period as a whole. What is clear is that for the first time (according to our knowledge) Sufism in various of its more conservative forms had become respectable in al-Azhar in this period



and that as a consequence of this, the old view of al-Azhar as a bastion of resistance to the spread of Sufism has to be severely revised. The chronicler al-Jabarti stated that it was the Shaykhs themselves who invited Mustafa al-Bakri to Egypt to introduce the reformed Khalwati doctrine from Damascus in the middle of the eighteenth century. What followed thereafter is that the Azhar became a center for Sufi ideas which were spread from Egypt to the Maghrib, with the founding of the Rahmaniyya order, and to the Sudan with the founding of the Tijaniyya order. Within Egypt itself, there developed a new interest in hadith studies. There was also a revival of interest in history which was coupled with a growth of interest in the related fields of language sciences. These three fields came together in the work of the most important and influential figure of the period, Shaykh Muhammad Mortada al-Zabidi, a Naqshabandi Sufi who came to Egypt towards the end of his life and died in Cairo in the 1970's. Zabidi's education was probably more diverse than any other figure of the century. In his youth he had studied in India and had come in contact with the reformist movements which had begun in the previous generation with Shah Waliullah. Later he had gone to the tribes of Iraq and the Hijaz, writing their genealogies, and studying with them the pure Arabic which was lost in his period in the citied areas. All in all he wrote over one hundred books. When he came to Egypt he had as his students Ahmed al-Dardir, Muhammad al-Hifnawi (who became important Sufi leaders), Muhammad al-Sabban and Muhammad al-Amir, who were known in the field of literature and grammar, Ismail al-Khashshab and Abd al-Rahman al-Jabarti in history, and many other students. From what we know of this movement, it ended for reasons external to itself with the changes in the political situation in Egypt in 1970 which inaugurated a decade of great instability and frequent bloodshed. Such periods in feudal times usually broke down the patronage system upon which sustained intellectual life depended. This accounts for the relatively barren state of intellectual life which the French found when they came in 1798.

Coinciding with the rise of the intellectual reform movement, and overlapping with it to a certain extent, was a revival of the middle classes in Egypt in the 1730's continuing through the entire eighteenth century, according to Professor Andre Raymond. Their wealth came first through trade and then in a few cases from control of land. This group survived through the 1970's and the French invasion and its members continued to play important roles in the government of Muhammad Ali. Thus a small window has recently been opened on life in what was and still is usually regarded as a wasteland. What else lies out there? Probably a great deal.

And what difference will it make? Again, probably a great deal. If I am permitted a bit of prophecy on the shape of things to come, I would guess that in the writing of Egyptian history a simple notion of Decline and Rise, Ottoman and Muhammad Ali, will gradually give way to a re-evaluation of the indigenous contribution to modernization, with a reconsideration of the role of Sufi orders topping the list but which will also show a renewed respect for the vitality and creativity within the traditional corpus of learning and intellectual life which was far from being as narrow, repetitive, or arid as we have long been led to believe. Perhaps for social science this will call for a radical re-evaluation of the ideational component of modernization.

A few indications suggest that this may be starting in a small way. For the first time a conference was held (in Philadelphia in August of this year which had seventeen participants from various countries) devoted to the Middle East in the eighteenth century. The feeling of the conference was that the old views of stagnation based on models of Ottoman Turkey in the sixteenth century were misinformed and that a great deal of new work would have to be done before any judgment of the period would be possible.\*

\*A student wishing to pursue this in greater depth is bound to be frustrated by the near absence of readily accessible studies of this period. The articles of Raymond have been translated into Arabic by Zuhayr al-Shayib and appeared in 1969-70 in al-Majalla, in anticipation of Raymond's book which will be published this year. This book, the result of fifteen years of work on Ottoman Egypt, based on archival sources, will undoubtedly be the major work of this generation on the economy and class structure of Ottoman Cairo. The conference referred to above will publish its papers in England in 1972; the papers are to be edited by Professors Thomas Naff and Roger Owen.

#### UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI ROMA

by Professor Sergio Donadoni, Universita di Roma

Notre première année de fouilles dans l'Assasif au tombeau No. 27 (Sheshonq) nous avait éclairés sur le plan général du monument et nous avait donné des éléments pour en aborder une exploration plus détaillée.



Nous sommes revenus, du début de septembre à la première décade d'octobre 1971, reprendre le travail dans une formation analogue à celle de l'année précédente. Cette année-ci nous nous étions proposé la tâche d'un certain nombre de restaurations nécessaires en elles-mêmes et indispensables pour aborder l'exploration des appartements souterrains, qui était dans nos plans.

Nous avons commencé par remettre en ordre la première cour, en éliminant ce qui ne représentait que des additions très récentes. Nous avons au contraire laissé bien en évidence les traces des deux différentes étapes d'emplacement humain qui s'étaient suivies. La plus ancienne nous a donné quelques poteries de basse époque ptolémaïque, la deuxième était caractérisée par des chambres s'appuyant toutes sur les murs saïtiques de la cour et ayant chacune une sortie indépendante sur celle-ci. Une seulement d'entre elles avait été employée typiquement comme cuisine. Cela fait songer à une communauté qui se serait installée dans le bâtiment, mais qui d'ailleurs n'a pas laissé de traces suffisantes pour en établir les caractères.

Une tranchée descendant jusqu'au sable vierge au milieu de la cour nous a montré que toute la zone devait être couverte de ruines au moment où Sheshonq en prit possession: le grès des anciens blocs a été réduit en écailles sur une profondeur d'un demi mètre environ. Au dessous de cette première couche un sable ancien contient encore des tessons de poterie (dont deux avec une brève inscription) probablement ramessides. Des puits remplis de terre végétale témoignent la présence d'arbres (probablement quatre) dans la cour.

Il nous a fallu, par la suite, consolider le sol ancien tout autour des murs, dont des fouilles occasionnelles plus anciennes avaient dangereusement mis les fondations à nu. En prenant comme niveau de base celui du portail, nous avons rebâti au moyen des remblais (radim) provenant de la fouille elle-même une plateforme suffisante pour que le tombeau de Sheshonq retrouve plus ou moins son environnement original.

A ce moment il a été question d'aborder la descenderie et la première chambre souterraine. Nous avons bâti un escalier en bois qui reprend les proportions de l'ancien, nous avons dû bloquer par un écran en planches de bois une paroi rocheuse menaçant ruine au sommet de laquelle se lève un pan de mur ancien. Nous avons dû ensuite remonter toute la partie supérieure de la porte du souterrain effondrée dans une chute qui avait emmené avec elle une bonne partie du rocher d'en haut. Sans entrer dans ces détails, nous tenons à souligner que nos restaurations ont toutes obéi aux mêmes principes, qui consistent à sauver à tout prix tout ce qui reste du monument, sans nullement le modifier; à ne bâtir que des compléments qui soient reconnaissables en tant que tels et qui en principe - pourraient être

démontés assez facilement si l'on voulait - par conjecture - revenir à la situation initiale. Cette réversibilité de nos restaurations nous a parfois un peu ralenti ou compliqué le travail. Mais elle permet toute vérification sur l'original que l'on pourrait désirer à l'avenir par nos successeurs éventuels.

La porte que nous avons rendue praticable avait été bloquée dès l'antiquité par deux murs successifs, au moment où l'on avait employé le caveau comme fosse commune. Une certaine partie du plafond de celui-ci était tombée, et des débris de terre obstruaient la chambre presque jusqu'au plafond.

Après avoir consolidé une partie de celui-ci, nous avons commencé à vider la région qui ne présentait pas de danger, c'est à dire à peu près la moitié de la chambre. La prosécution de ce vidage est remise à une campagne future, puisqu'il comporte toute une série de solutions techniques qui demandent à être étudiées à leur tour.

Ce que nous avons déblayé dans cette saison vaut d'ailleurs la peine d'une campagne de fouilles.

Les découvertes principales sont dans le domaine de l'épigraphie. Les deux parois de l'escalier descendant vers l'appartement funéraire étaient couvertes de deux longs textes gravés sur les petits blocs d'un revêtement en calcaire. Ils ne sont restés en place que sur quelques parties des parois. Plusieurs sont tombés, et probablement une grande partie a été détruite; toutefois nous en avons retrouvé un certain nombre au fur et à mesure du déblayement. Le jeu de patience et d'habileté qui consiste à rassembler ces disiecta membra a donné des résultats très brillants et on a pu reconstituer et remettre matériellement sur la paroi un bon nombre de blocs reperés. D'autres ont été assemblés, mais n'ont pas encore trouvé leur place d'origine. On a toutefois la possibilité de reconstituer les textes dans leurs grandes lignes, et on peut traduire ce qui en reste. Il s'agit de "biographies conventionnelles" assez intéressantes, qui s'encadrent dans l'histoire de ce genre littéraire.

La porte conserve presque en entier les textes qui décorent son embrasure. On a un appel aux vivants du côté est, des hymnes et des formules du côté ouest.

L'intérieur de la chambre nous a donné sur la paroi est des scènes qui ne sont sauvées qu'en partie. La défunte reçoit l'hommage de quelqu'un dans un grand relief dont on ne conserve que la partie inférieure. Des scènes se rapportant à la confection de la myrrhe (ântiou) sont à côté. Une fausse porte (assez endommagée) est en face de l'entrée. Mais à côté de ce qui s'est conservé sur les parois on doit signaler un grand nombre de petits blocs qui devaient en faire partie et qui contiennent des portions de textes et de figurations. Parmi ces derniers, il en est qui sont des très bons exemples de la grâce figurative et de



l'habilité technique qui sont propres à l'époque à qui ils remontent. On a tous les droits d'espérer qu'un certain nombre d'entre eux pourra retrouver sa place originale dans des compositions plus vastes, mais on peut déjà en goûter la haute qualité d'art.

Comme toujours, le Service des Antiquités dans tous ses représentants s'est mis à notre disposition pour toutes les requêtes que nous lui avons adressées et a de beaucoup facilité notre travail.

Il nous est particulièrement agréable de remercier nos collègues égyptiens, et en particulier l'inspecteur Mahmoud Hamza qui une fois de plus nous a accompagnés sur le chantier. Un long travail nous attend encore avant d'avoir exploré et remis en ordre la tombe No. 27; mais cela nous permettra de poursuivre dans cette collaboration cordiale et efficace.

#### WARDING OFF AN ECLIPSE

by Bulbul Abdel Meguid ("Omm Sety")

The recent lunar eclipse had a profound effect on the people of the Egyptian villages. The reaction to such events is the same all over Egypt, but we will take those of Abydos as a typical example.

As the first thin shadow began to dim the moon's disk, the women started to wail and mourn, as if for a death. One or two women, who had first noticed the shadow, began to wail, and the mournful cry was taken up by their neighbors, until soon the whole female population of the village was in "full cry". In addition, many women and girls began clashing the lids of copper cooking-pots together, like cymbals, or beating on trays and petrol cans.

The men, accompanied by troops of children, paraded through the streets, also beating petrol cans, trays and cooking-pot lids, and also the great tambourines, called el bandara. The latter are normally used during Ramadan to rouse sleepers for their pre-dawn meal. As they marched through the streets, they chanted in unison, "O God, open it (the moon), for we are thy slaves under it!" "O God, look down upon us, we are lacking in all things!" "O God, look upon us, thy poor slaves!" But the most significant cry is, "O God, prevent the swallowing, O God!"

This uproar continued all the while the moon was being eclipsed, and when total darkness came, the wailing and banging were redoubled, and some of the children were really terrified.

But as soon as the first thin thread of light showed that the eclipse was ending, the women's wails changed to the shrill, quavering "zagereet", the cry of joy, and the men and children clapped and cheered. The disaster had been overcome! Incidentally, the same procedure occurs during the eclipse of the sun.

Such a reaction to a natural and predictable event seems rather strange. Due to the recent spread of education, nearly all the men and older children, and most of the women, understand the cause of an eclipse, although some few of the older women are always afraid that an eclipse may herald the end of the world. Therefore, why should they continue to follow this noisy and useless custom? As usual, we can look to Ancient Egypt for its origin.

It was anciently believed that an eclipse of either the sun or the moon was caused by some hostile creature attacking and swallowing the planet in question. In the case of the sun, the eclipse was usually attributed to the evil serpent Apep, who swallowed it, but who, by means of magical spells and ceremonies, was forced to disgorge it. The vignette to Chapter XI of the "Book of the Dead" (a) shows the deceased spearing a large serpent, which is trying to swallow an ass. The ass here represents the Sun-god, and the serpent is either Set, or his ally, Apep. In the case of the moon, an eclipse was sometimes thought to be caused by Set, who in the form of a black pig, or a crocodile, attacked the "Eye of Horus" and devoured it (b). In Chapter LXXX of the "Book of the Dead" (c) the deceased identifies himself with the "Great God who lightens the Darkness" and wards off an eclipse of the moon. Here, the threat is from the "Obnoxious Crocodile".

The chapter reads as follows: "(1) Making Transformations into the Great God who lightens the darkness. Words spoken by the Scribe, Ani, Justified: (2) 'I am the bleached garment of Nun which gives light to the pilot, which lightens the darkness, and unites the Two Female Companions (Isis and Nephthys) (3) Within my body are great magic utterances, which raise up him who hath fallen, (4) and also he who was with him in the Valley of Abydos.

- (a) Budge, the Book of the Dead, Vol. II, p. 170
- (b) Op. cit. (Text) Vol. II, pp. 105-106 (Ch. CXII)
- (c) Op. cit. Vol. II, (Text) pp. 37-38



I am content when I remember (5) him. I take possession of authority in my city, I found (6) him in it. It is I who remove the darkness by my power; it is I who rescued the Eye (moon) when it was (7) impeded at the Feast of the Fifteenth Day. It was I who judged Set in the House of Heaven which belongs to the Aged One. It is I who equipped (8) Toth in the Temple of the Moon-god, when he was impeded on the Feast of the Fifteenth Day. It is I who took possession of the Double Crown; it is Maat that is in my body, gleaming like turquoise (9) on the third day of the month. My fields are as lapis-lazuli ..... (?) I am (10) Hem-nu who lightens the darkness; I have come to it (the moon) to lighten its darkness, which will be lightened and brightened by me. I lighten the darkness, (11) I overthrow the Obnoxious Crocodile; I have prayed for those who dwell in darkness, and I have raised up those who (12) weep, those whose faces are hidden, those who have become faint when they see this (the eclipse) I am Hem-nu, I will not listen to you concerning it, the lessening of the moon. I am Hem-nu, lighting the darkness. I have come, and furthermore, I overthrow the darkness and it has become light indeed."

The significant passages for our purpose are lines 6-8 where the deceased claims to have lightened the darkness, rescued the "Eye" "when it was impeded", and equipped Toth with the necessary things to rescue the Moon-god "when he was impeded". The grandfathers of the men who today parade the village streets, noisily warding off the eclipse, doubtless believed that they had actually helped in "lightening the darkness". In lines 10-11 the deceased claims to have overthrown the devouring crocodile, and restored light to the moon. He also says that he prayed for those in the darkness, just as today the men implore God to have mercy on them during the eclipse, and "prevent the swallowing". He also claims to have "raised up those who weep" and "hide their faces and become faint" when they see the eclipse, which seems to refer to the women, who still wail, and of whom some fear lest the eclipse heralds "the Last Day".

One may trace a close connection between the beliefs underlying this chapter of the "Book of the Dead" and the modern customs, especially when we remember that it is only quite recently that the peasants of Egypt were aware of the true and harmless nature of an eclipse.

## NOTES ON ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

### Department of Antiquities

The Department of Antiquities is undergoing a change in administrative organization. Although plans have not yet been finalized, it appears unlikely that there will be any substantial changes in the personnel currently in positions of responsibility.

One of the staffs of Tutankhamen, missing for twelve years and thought to have been stolen, was discovered by a workman, while cleaning under one of the cupboards of the Cairo Museum. The loss of one of the original twelve staffs of the Tutankhamen collection was first discovered in 1959 by Dr. Nicolai Petrovsky, Professor of Egyptology in Leningrad, who was checking the objects in the Museum against an inventory. Disciplinary action was taken at the time against the Director and the First Curator of the Museum. The finding of the missing staff comes at an appropriate time, just before the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb.

A Polish delegation visited Cairo to discuss plans for the formation of an Egyptian-Polish group to restore Islamic monuments in Cairo.

### A R C E

Dr. George Scanlon completed another season at Fustat in mid-November.

The Center assisted four American scholars visiting Cairo on Smithsonian funding in feasibility studies which may result in long-term projects: Mr. James E. Jennings and Mr. Earl L. Ertman of the University of Akron, interested in clearing mastabas in the Western Cemetery at Giza; Dr. Alexander Badawy of UCLA, who would like to excavate in the area of the Serapeum in Saqqara; Dr. Thomas Aidan Cockburn, a paleo-epidemiologist, who hopes to examine mummies for traces of parasites; and Dr. K.H. Mancy of the University of Michigan, who is interested in a qualitative analysis of the water of the Nile.

Dr. Jere Bacharach, ARCE Fellow from the University of Washington, lectured in Arabic on November 24 to the Sophomore and junior classes of the Department of Archaeology at Cairo University on "The Application of Neutron Activities Analysis to the Study of the Fineness of Islamic Coins".



Mr. Brian Dykstra, brother of ARCE Fellow Darrell Dykstra, gave a very successful piano recital at the American University in Cairo on December 7.

#### Other

Dr. David O'Connor of the University Museum of Pennsylvania completed his first season at Molkata.

Dr. Manfred Bietak of the Austrian expedition completed an extremely interesting season in the Assasif, the results of which will be published in a subsequent number of the Newsletter.

Dr. Bresciani of the University of Florence completed her work on the Temple of Isis in Aswan, devoting most of the two weeks to photography.

The UNESCO International Committee on the Nag Hammadi Codices met for two weeks during December to continue its work of collating the papyri and preparing them for publication.

Dr. Harry James of the British Museum was in Cairo to help with preparations for packing the objects in the Cairo Museum which will comprise the Tutankhamen exhibit in London in the spring.

Dr. Bernarda Perc of the Yugoslavia Archaeological Institute has been photographing objects in preparation for an exhibit of the history of Egypt from prehistoric times to be shown in Yugoslavia next summer.

Word has been received of the death at 93 of the French Egyptologist Prof. Bernard Bruyere, who worked at Dar el Medina in Luxor for approximately forty years.

#### THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

The month of August saw the departure of the last of the 1970-71 Fellows, Dr. Carl Smith of San Diego College, and the arrival of the first of the new group which included Dr. Afaf Lutfi al-Sayyid Marsot of UCLA and Mr. Darrell Dykstra and his wife from the University of Michigan. Mr. Dustin C. Cowell, on a Woodrow Wilson fellowship but under ARCE sponsorship, also checked in. Father Martin J. McDermott, former ARCE Fellow in

1968-69 and currently on the faculty of the Université St. Joseph in Beirut, paid us a surprise visit. Other visitors during August included Dr. Otto Schaden of the University of Minnesota, en route to photograph the Tutankhamun-Ay blocks in Karnak, and Dr. Prapataditya Pal of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

During September the volume of traffic through the Center increased appreciably. Dr. L. Carl Brown, Interim Secretary of the ARCE and Director of the Department of Near Eastern Studies in Princeton, spent several days in Cairo discussing problems of the Center. Dr. A. J. Tannous of the Department of Agriculture briefed us on the establishment of the International Center for the Dynamics of Development. Dr. Kent Weeks, former ARCE Fellow in 1963-64, and his wife arrived to join the faculty of the American University in Cairo. Dr. Willem Stoetzer, Director of the newly-established Netherlands Institute in Cairo, paid his respects at the Center. Dr. James M. Robinson, Secretary of the International Committee on the Nag Hammadi Codices, brought us up to date on the progress of their publication. Rev. Dale K. Compton, newly arrived pastor of the Maadi and Cairo Protestant Churches, and Mr. George Meloy, Principal of the Schutz School in Alexandria, called. Dr. Robert Fernea, former ARCE Board member, who was in Cairo to attend a conference, and his wife dropped in to the office. Professor Froelich Rainey and Dr. David O'Connor of the University Museum in Philadelphia called, the latter on his way to start excavating at Molkata in Luxor. Dr. William Polk, Director of the Adlai Stevenson Center, called briefly at the Center on his way to Khartoum. Dr. Charles F. Nims, Director of Chicago House, and Mrs. Nims called, en route to Luxor for another season. The following ARCE Fellows arrived to begin their research projects: Mr. Lewis Ware of Princeton, Mr. Elye Pitts and Dr. Donald Reid of Georgia State; Mr. Robert Springborg of Stanford, sponsored by ARCE. Other American graduate students in Cairo registering at the Center included: Mr. Peter Bechtold of the University of Maryland, Mr. John Forsythe and Miss Ann Mayer, both of Michigan, Mr. Winfield Jung of Skyline College and Mr. Tom Sahata of the University of Washington.

October was also a busy month for the Center. Mr. John Feeney, representing the Ministry of Culture and the National Film Board of Canada, called. Foreign scholars visiting the Center included: Prof. Francois Daumas of the University at Montpellier, Dr. Luigi Bresciani of the University of Florence, Professor Serge Donadoni of the University of Rome, Dr. Carla Burri of the Italian Institute, Dr. Faris Meirano of Ain Shems University, Dr. Gunter Grimm of the German Institute, and Miss Guita Doss,



Lecturer. Former ARCE Fellows visiting the Center included Dr. Sami Hamarneh, 1966-67, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Richard Pierce, 1963-64, of the University of Bergen, Norway. Dr. Norman Daniel, recently arrived Director of the British Council, and Mr. Marrack Goulding of the British Embassy called. Miss Janet Thorpe of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York and long-time member of the ARCE was in Cairo for a few weeks photographing objects in the Cairo Museum. Members of the Chicago House staff and of the University Museum expedition at Molkata, on their way to Luxor, stopped by the office. Mr. Arturo Constantino, Director of the Foreign Assistance Division of AID, Washington called to discuss funds for the Center. Former Ambassador Ely Elliot Palmer took time from his busy itinerary to drop in. Dr. Charles C. Harber, on the faculty of the Center for Arabic Studies at the A.U.C., and Mr. George Calomoris of Catholic University called.

During November, a number of our Egyptian friends called at the Center including: Dr. Yehya El-Khachab and Dr. Yousri Sadek, both of Cairo University; Father Anawati, Director of the Dominican Institute and Honorary Member of the ARCE; and Dr. Mohamed Mostafa and Mr. Fouad Moussallem, respectively member of the Board and Executive Secretary of the Institut d'Egypte. Dr. Willem Stoetzer of the Dutch Institute accompanied Dr. Hans D. Schneider, of the Leiden Museum of Antiquities, to the Center. Dr. Harry James of the British Museum, in Cairo to assist with the packing of objects for the forthcoming Tutankhamen exhibit in London, and Mrs. James briefed us on the progress of their work. Dr. Osborne Smallwood of the Near East Center of Ohio State called to enquire about our program. Mr. William Lily of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Miss Joanne Harrison, with a note of introduction from the Boston Museum, stopped by. Dr. Martin Hinds called on several occasions to discuss his project for producing an English-Arabic dictionary of colloquial Egyptian. We were most happy to welcome back to Egypt Dr. George Hughes, Director of the Oriental Institute and for seventeen years Director of Chicago House in Luxor, who visited Egypt with his wife for three weeks.

Visitors to the Center during December included Dr. and Mrs. Saad Nagi of Ohio State, Dr. John D. Turner of the University of Montana, Dr. Robert Biggs of the Oriental Institute, Chicago, and Mr. Eric Davis of Chicago University. Dr. James M. Robinson, again in Cairo, called at the Center with some of the members of his International Committee on the Nag Hammadi Codices, including Dr. Martin Krause of Munster University in Germany and Dr. Soren Giversen of the University of Copenhagen. Prof. Herman De Meulenaere, from the Musées Royaux in Brussels, passed through Cairo on his way to another season of his excavations in Thebes. Dr. Burns Kunz of the Austrian Cultural Office called to brief himself on the ARCE activities. Miss Soheir Bakhoum, Curator of the Graeco-Roman Museum in Alexandria, called. Two new ARCE Fellows arrived in Cairo during December: Mr. Wilfrid Rollman of the University of Michigan and Mr. David Waines of McGill.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT ARCE 1971 ANNUAL MEETING  
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
NOVEMBER 19 AND 20, 1971

THE NEW EGYPTIAN MUMMY ROOM OF THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

by Lanny Bell

A new exhibit has been opened in the Upper Egyptian Gallery to illustrate some aspects of private burial practices from the Old Kingdom through the Ptolemaic Period. Artifacts from the Museum's Egyptian collection are displayed as though in situ in various types of funerary structures. Seven large-scale dioramas have been designed and handcrafted in the Museum, using only the manpower and resources normally available. The interior surfaces of the cases have been textured and decorated to simulate a simple sand pit, hewn limestone, limestone block, and mud-brick architecture, and a New Kingdom Theban painted tomb chamber. Three lighted silk-screened panels hung in the room depict and describe mummification, tomb types, and the role of the god Osiris in Egyptian beliefs about death.

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF NY-USER-RA

by Bernard Bothmer

The study of a bust found by Dunand at Byblos and conserved in the Musée National Libanais at Beirut led to the conclusion that it represented a king of Dynasty V, and not -- as originally stated by the excavator -- Amenemhat III of Dynasty XII. Comparing it with the upper portion of the statue of King Ny-user-ra in the Cairo Museum (CG 38) it seems most likely to represent the same king. Another bust of unknown origin in the Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Rochester (Rochester, N.Y.) can be attributed to the same king on stylistic grounds. This latter bust, however, turns out to be the missing upper portion of a striding figure of King Ny-user-ra found in 1904 in the so-called Cachette in Karnak and now in the Cairo Museum (CG 42003). The complete statue shows the king striding and holding in his raised right arm a mace. He is identified by an inscription in front of his right foot on the base. Thus the statue must have been dedicated at Karnak either in the Old Kingdom by Ny-user-ra himself, or in the Middle Kingdom when a sanctuary of Amun is known to have existed at Karnak. A brief discussion of the problems concerning the representation of the kings of Dynasty V concludes the paper.



A PROBLEM CONCERNING THE NEW "GREEN HEAD" IN WEST BERLIN

by Patrick D. Cardon

In the Jahrbuch der Berliner Museen 8 (1966), Werner Kaiser published a new Green Head (acc. no. 1/65) as a portrait of the late XXVI or early XXVII Dynasties basing his conclusion on two portraits in the Louvre (N. 2454 and A.F. 6314) and on the Berlin Green Head (no. 12500). The two Louvre portraits are dated on inscriptional evidence to the end of Dynasty 27 and the Berlin Green Head is stylistically datable to the Ptolemaic Period. Evidence for the latter argument is avoided by Kaiser. Due to the existence of other material of the early Ptolemaic period to which the new Berlin Green Head can be stylistically compared, it seems that a new study should be undertaken.

TWO ROYAL HEADS

by John D. Cooney

On purely stylistic grounds two royal heads will be analyzed and when possible compared to inscribed monuments. One head in the Norbert Schimmel Collection in New York seems certainly to be a representation of King Ay, a personage of whom not many monuments have survived. The other head in the Freer Gallery of Art has been dated to Dynasty VI but it will be shown that this attribution is untenable. It almost certainly belongs to late Dynasty IV.

EXCAVATIONS AT HIERAKONPOLIS - A REVIEW

by Walter A. Fairservis, Jr.

The paper will be a review of the two seasons of field work carried out at the site of Hierakonpolis by an American Museum of Natural History-American Research Center in Egypt expedition, 1967, 1969. The work will be reviewed in the light of several theoretical ideas relative to Pre-dynastic and Early Dynastic Egypt. Strategies for a possible new season will be explained.

LITERARY TRANSLATION OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN VERSE TEXTS

by John L. Foster

In the literary translation of an ancient verse text the goal is a poem--that is, the result must be something able to move and delight any 20th century reader who enjoys poetry as poetry. One seeks, not a literal rendering of the text, but a "tonal equivalent" whereby the richness of meaning and feeling inherent in the original are restored, using verse techniques as close to those of the original as possible yet familiar to the modern reader.

The systems comprising any poem are three: musical (sound and rhythm), pictorial (imagery and figurative language), and semantic (denotation, connotation, and history of words). With ancient Egyptian, the first of these is all but lost, the second is particularly rich and easily recoverable, and the third can usually be recovered in terms of denotation of words while nuances (connotations) and usages are often unclear.

The characteristics of the ancient Egyptian poetic (based upon evidence of the love songs and "Hymn to the Nile") are as follows: the verse is strophic--the lines are of unequal length, unrhymed, unmetered, making use rather of irregular rhythms probably based upon the phrasal units of the speaking voice; the diction is simple and clear; the words generally are concrete and full of sensory appeal; there is a rhetorical structuring, often very strict ("thought couplets"), using such devices as balance, antithesis, series, and incremental repetition; there is an element of wit and verbal play often present which makes use of punning, irony, and humor; and sound structuring is often employed (alliteration--and thus, probably, assonance). The result is a sophisticated poetry written by poets conscious of their craft and meticulous with words.

These characteristics suggest that translations into the American language should make use of the cadenced line of modernist "free verse", stress sensory experience in a way similar to modern "imagist" poets, use rhetorical structures similar to those in 18th century British poetry (i.e., Pope), and perhaps employ the "half line" system of Anglo-Saxon alliterative poetry.

In rendering the text as "poem" (the stage beyond the accurate literal translation), one seeks to perceive an unbroken thread of meaning running through the text from first line to last. One also seeks the "germ" or "gestalt" which gives the poem its imaginative and emotional energy, making it a complete



and meaningful experience. The translator is interested in matters of character, situation, and tone (or feeling); and for each text he must find answers to questions like the following: Who is the speaker? What is his situation? What is the immediate occasion of the poem? What activity is the speaker engaged in? How does he feel? What is his attitude toward the situation he is in? And so on. By such procedure the translator can usually penetrate into the meaning of the experience by the words he has literally translated. The result, when successful, is a "tonal equivalent" of the original.

#### A RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE NEW KINGDOM PHARAOHS

by James E. Harris

The objective of the last expedition to the Cairo Museum (December - 1970) was to expand, through radiographic examination of the Royal Mummies, the knowledge of anthropometric variation, growth and development, disease, traumatic injuries, and the art of mummification. The Mummies of the New Kingdom Pharaohs provide a biological collection which is unique because of the availability of extensive historical documentation. Elliot Smith suggested the need for a radiographic study in his publication "The Royal Mummies" (1912). The previous expeditions to the Cairo Museum (1967, 1968, and 1969) were in general restricted to studies of the craniofacial skeleton, and have been reported before previous annual meetings of the ARCE, but this project radiographically surveyed the entire post cranial skeleton. The team approach utilized specialists in growth and development, orthodontics, anthropology, physiology, radiology and Egyptology. The results of this project will be summarized through the examination of the most important findings utilizing specific mummies to illustrate: (1) funary objects i.e. The Sacred Eye of Horus, the Four Sons of Horus, Heart Scarabs, etc., (2) various approaches to mummification, i.e. mode of entry into the cranial vault, artificial eyes, subcutaneous packing of the body, arm positions, (3) disease, i.e. ankylosing spondylitis, chondrocalcinosis, vascular calcification, neuromuscular disease, (4) pre and post-mortem trauma, i.e. bone defects that probably resulted in death, healed fractures, and fractures obviously associated with grave robbers.

#### A REPORT ON THE EPIGRAPHIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT THE TEMPLE OF OSIRIS $\text{hk}_3$ dt DURING MAY - JULY, 1971

by Gerald E. Kadish

During the period May 21 - July 15, 1971, the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities (Toronto), in association with the State University of New York at Binghamton, conducted its second season at the temple of Osiris  $\text{hk}_3$  dt in the northeast area of the Karnak complex. Professor Donald B. Redford (University of Toronto) was the field director.

In the epigraphic realm, the copying and collation of all texts in the temple were completed, including the various inscribed blocks lying beyond the gate and those within the temple precincts. The reliefs were copied by the expedition artist, Mr. Joseph Clarke. A full publication of photographs, line drawings and texts is intended.

Despite some delays occasioned by the official machinery, the site supervisors were able to conduct soundings in three places; in the forecourt, to the east of the pathway; in the area west of the forecourt; north of the mud-brick temenos wall of the temple, west of the gate. Dr. Redford conducted the excavations according to the stratigraphic techniques common in Palestinian archaeology. Uncovered were a complex of mud-brick walls; a considerable quantity of pottery; a large circle of sandstone blocks set on top of two concentric rings of mud-brick, one burnt, the other not; and a number of small objects, including an alabaster fragment bearing a portion of the cartouche bearing the prenomen of Akhenaten.

#### PRELIMINARY SURVEY AT MEMPHIS

by Christine Lilyquist

A project was established in 1970-71 under the field directorship of Christine Lilyquist and supervision of Donald P. Hansen to excavate in an area of Early Middle Kingdom tombs at Memphis. The project had every indication of yielding stratigraphic remains of the type found by the director and supervisor at Mendes in 1964 - 1966; indeed, a similar period seemed to be represented.

The project was begun this July with a preliminary survey and recording of the mound and of the concession itself; of the tombs and monuments from them; and of the records from the tomb excavations of Commissioner el Heta. The study produced an interesting assemblage of information on the tombs, and considerable indications that undisturbed stratigraphic remains of both private and funerary nature will be found in this area in the future.



THE s<sub>dm</sub>.n.f OF ADJECTIVES VERBS IN OLD EGYPTIAN

by Thomas J. Logan

Since the construction of adjective predicate + subject (nfr sw) seems to have been preferred over the construction with verbal predicate (nfr.f) for certain adjectives, and since the so-called particle wy is only to be found in the sentence pattern with adjectival predicate (whether adjective or participle, Gardiner Gr. P 49 and P 374B, and Edel Gr. P 834) examples as bin.wy n.i are interpreted as impersonal adjectival predicate plus dative (Ga. Gr. P 141). Therefore, Edel prefers to avoid the n-form of adjective verbs (Edel Gr. 466, 995 and 996). However, in the Nachträge to paragraph 534 while still maintaining that "in general" we should avoid the interpretation of the n - form of adjective verbs, Edel notes a few examples that might be so interpreted.

Grapow, in his grammatical analysis of the medical texts, notes that the n - form of adjective verbs may occur after the negative n, as in n ndm.n n.f wn r3-f "It is not pleasant to him to open his mouth" (Smith 7, gloss B), a fact which Gardiner had also noted (Ga. Gr. P 144). Noteworthy is the fact that the n may not be interpreted as the dative n since it is separated from its noun. Added to this the fact that the particle wy does not seem to occur in the questionable n-forms in Old Egyptian, we may perhaps interpret such examples as n - forms:

c3.n.i m sf m-m wrw "I became great yesterday among the great ones" (C.T. II 268e and f, initial position);

w<sup>c</sup>b.n.k m Imnt šsp.n.k c<sup>b</sup>.k m . . .  
hpr.n.k k3.n.k 3h.n.k kbb.n.k (N text)  
 "You have become pure in the Hawk Nome, you have received your purifications in . . . you have come into being, you have become high, you have become an akh, you have become cool . . ." (P.T. 211b ff. and P.T. 151d, and similarly TPPI 16.4, continuatives?);

and perhaps after iw (Edel Gr. P 995).

THE SO-CALLED "VILE" ENEMIES OF THE KING OF EGYPT (IN THE MIDDLE KINGDOM AND DYN. XVIII)

by David Lorton

An examination of crucial occurrences of hsy in historical texts reveals that the term is descriptive in nature, and not a gratuitous insult directed at foreigners.

A PROBLEMATIC PIECE OF EGYPTIAN SCULPTURE

by John F. X. McKeon

During last year the Egyptian Department of the Museum of Fine Arts purchased a small brown quartzite statuary head. While the piece seems to be of the "grave" style of Late XII Dynasty, it might also be "archaizing" style of the XXV Dynasty. The writer intends to discuss the stylistic problems involved in dating the object.

TWO UNPUBLISHED Umayyad GLASS VESSEL STAMPS AND A UNIQUE 'ABBASID GLASS WEIGHT IN THE CORNING MUSEUM OF GLASS

by George C. Miles

A qist of cotton-seed oil issued in the name of Usamah b. Zayd; an anonymous stamp for two ratls of "Cooked vermicelli(?)"; and a fals weight of 24 kharrubah with Coptic figures.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF AMENEMHET'S EXPEDITION TO THE WADI HAMMAMAT

by Dieter Mueller

On the 15th day of the 2nd month of Inundation, the vizier Amenemhet described the purpose of his expedition to the Wadi Hammamat in an inscription published there on behalf of King Mentuhotep-Nebtauire (Cuyat-Montet No. 192). Other records of this expedition, though referring to events that occurred prior to the 15th, were actually published after that date. This helps to explain some peculiar features of these texts.



SOME ELEMENTARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE TECHNIQUES OF TOMB PAINTING  
IN THE THEBAN NECROPOLIS

by William H. Peck

During the early part of 1971 I was able to undertake an investigation of tomb painting of Dynasty XVIII concerning myself with problems of style and technique. This was made possible by a Fellowship from the American Research Center in Egypt and the Ford Foundation. While making observations and collecting photographic material for my principal study, I was impressed by the amount and types of unfinished painting which could be used to illustrate the step-by-step construction of Egyptian painting. Much of this material has been published and a number of the unfinished works are familiar because they have often been used to illustrate painting techniques but the amount of such material available lends itself to an almost complete reconstruction of the sequence of steps employed by the ancient artist. It is this that I have tried to do, moving from the roughly sketched-in figures through the addition of local color to the finishing details which complete the paintings.

A FIGURE OF A CRETAN IN THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM

by Elizabeth Riefstahl

A fragmentary ithyphallic faience figurine in The Brooklyn Museum, representing a kilted foreigner is securely dated to the reign of Amenemhet I of Dynasty XII. It is of interest chiefly on account of the pattern appearing on the man's kilt, which seems to identify the wearer as a Cretan. The figure is thus apparently the earliest example of a Minoan visitor to the Nile Valley.

TUTANKHAMUN AND AY BLOCKS FROM KARNAK

by Otto Schaden

With the exception of a few architrave blocks (cf. Chevrier, ASAE 52, 230 and Pl. I) and a block depicting Egyptian troops and Nubian captives (Cf. Chevrier, ASAE 53, 8 and Pl. I), none of the materials from a temple or shrine of Tutankhamun and Ay have been published. Recently the existence of Ay on these blocks has been questioned (cf. Hari, Horemheb et la Reine Moutnedjmet, 177-178).

During the first three weeks of this September, the author went to Karnak to photograph and copy these texts. From hand copies passed down from Seele, Nelson and Chevrier, about 20 blocks were expected. However, after a week of searching, over 70 blocks were noted. Most are architraves, but there are also a dozen fragments of pillars, plus a few other miscellaneous pieces.

Cartouches of both Tutankhamun and Ay were found. The latter were usually well erased. Also, mention of a temple of Neb-Kheperu-Re in Thebes occurs on some of the pillars. Texts on the architraves refer to the "making for him (i.e., Tut) a temple of millions of years".

A NEW CHRONOLOGY FOR DYNASTIES XXII AND XXIII AND ITS CONSEQUENCES  
FOR EGYPTIAN HISTORY

by Cynthia May Sheikholeslami

The paper proposes a new co-regency in the middle of the XXII Dynasty and then examines its consequences for the subsequent chronology of the Dynasty and for that of the XXIII Dynasty, which overlaps the XXII Dynasty. The new chronology requires certain adjustments in the current understanding of the administrative system of the period; these adjustments will be outlined in the balance of the paper. The new chronology results in a considerable clarification of the history of this period.

Reconsideration of the tangled evidence for the chronology of Dynasties XXII and XXIII (particularly the records of Nile flood levels on the quay at Karnak) has led the writer to propose that already in the reign of Takelot II (ca. 835 B.C.) there were rival kings (Takelot II and Pedubast) and rival High Priests of Amon in Thebes (Osorkon and Harsiese II) in Egypt, with unity of administration maintained by a single line of viziers. Each of the rival kings seems to have appointed his own High Priest of Amon in Thebes (often the king's son). The viziers were related by marriage to the important priestly families in Thebes and were often associated with the office of the 3rd Prophet of Amon in Thebes. The rivalry created in the office of High Priest may have contributed to the increasing importance of the office of God's Wife of Amon (held by a daughter of the king). Thus the origins and development of the political situation which Piankhy met when he invaded Egypt (ca. 730) may be seen more clearly. These factors also lay some of the foundations for the administrative system developed during the XXV and XXVI Dynasties.



THE YEAR 712 B.C. AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR EGYPTIAN HISTORY

by Anthony Spalinger

In 712 B.C., Yamani of Ashdod fled to Egypt, after having instigated a revolt in that city against Assyrian control. One year earlier he had contacted an independent Delta princeling in order to gain support against the Assyrians. However, after he fled to the border of Egypt which is at the territory of Nubia, the Nubian King Shabako extradited him to Nineveh, apparently attempting to insure good relations between his kingdom and the Empire of Assyria.

An attempt is made in this paper to place the effective Nubian conquest of the delta in 712 B.C. by relying upon Sargon II's annals. In addition, with the latest studies of the reign of Taharqah in mind, a new chronology is proposed for the Nubian Dynasty (the XXVth). Finally, a summary is given of the relations between Egypt and Assyria during the reign of Sargon II. Use is made here of Tadmor's recent studies (JCS XII and BA XXIX) which have revised the chronology of the reign of Sargon II.

THE INTRODUCTION OF BRONZE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

by James Weinstein

It has often been stated in the archaeological literature that the introduction of tin bronze in Egypt took place during the Middle Kingdom. Similarly it has been supposed that the tin required for this alloy, as well as the technological knowledge needed to produce copper alloys, came from Western Asia.

A recent spectrographic analysis of a large series of Egyptian copper and copper alloy artifacts has shown that an alloy previously unattested in Egypt--an alloy composed of copper and arsenic--was in use since perhaps the late Old Kingdom, and probably preceded the production of tin bronze in Egypt. No evidence for tin bronze was found for the period before Dynasty XII. Significantly, objects of arsenical copper dated to approximately 2300-1800 B.C., only one artifact possibly being of slightly later date. It now seems likely that a copper-arsenic alloy was employed from the late Old Kingdom down into the Middle Kingdom and then was supplanted by tin bronze.

The early lexicographical and archaeological evidence relating to copper-tin and copper-arsenic alloys and their component metals will be discussed in this paper. The role of Egypt in the early development of copper alloys in the Eastern Mediterranean area will also be considered.

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.

Minutes of Meeting of Members

November 19, 1971

The annual Meeting of Members of the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc., was held in the Trustees Room of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts on November 19, 1971 at 10:15 A.M.

President Gustave E. von Grunebaum was in the chair.

The Chairman declared the meeting open. He announced that Interim Secretary L. Carl Brown regretfully could not be present. The Temporary Secretary for the meeting would be Mrs. Lily Brown, who took the oath of office at the Executive Committee meeting on the previous day.

In answer to the question from the Chairman, the Secretary determined that 50 members were present in person and 80 were represented by proxy, totalling more than required for a quorum. The proxies and listing thereof are attached to the original copy of these minutes.

The Chairman expressed thanks to the host, Wm. Kelly Simpson, and to the Museum of Fine Arts whose Director is Mr. Perry Rathbone.

The President presented his annual report as follows:

Individual membership for 1971-72 is 270, including 45 unpaid members against a total of 251 for 1970-71. There are ten Research Supporting and five Institutional Members with one potential Research Supporting and one potential Institutional Member having indicated their intentions. He welcomed 36 new members (Appendix A). Resigned and cancelled memberships totalled 17 (Appendix B).

Indiana University resigned Research Supporting, and Brown and McGill Universities resigned Institutional Membership effective July 1, 1971.

The Chairman thanked the Editors of the Journal and the Newsletter:

<u>Journal</u>	Volume VIII	- Alan R. Schulman
	Volume IX	- Klaus Baer
<u>Newsletter</u>		- Lily M. Brown
		John Dorman



The Chairman called for the Cairo Director's report, which was then presented by John Dorman (Appendix C).

The Chairman called for the U.S. Director's report which was then presented by Lily Brown (Appendix D).

The Chairman called on Richard Parker for presentation of the 1971 Nominating Committee's report, first noting that since there are now ten Research Supporting Members, each of which appoints a representative to the Board, according to the By-Laws only eleven individuals would be elected by the membership for 1971-72.

Dr. Parker presented the following names for election to the Board of Governors: Klaus Baer, Donald Edgar, Richard Ettinghausen, Hans Goedicke, Muhsin Mahdi, Nicholas Millet, Richard Parker, Wm. Kelly Simpson, Richard N. Verdery, John A. Wilson and Farhat J. Ziadeh. (Appendix E lists the entire Board of Governors.)

The Chairman thanked the members of the 1971 Nominating Committee, Farhat J. Ziadeh, Chairman, Morroe Berger and Richard A. Parker.

Donald Hansen moved and Ronald Williams seconded the unanimous adoption of the Committee's report. The motion was carried.

The Chairman asked for other items of business. Miss Janine Bourriau requested that authors of papers submit full transcripts to the Newsletter Editor rather than only abstracts. The sense of the meeting was that printing of the full length papers in the January Newsletter would be welcomed.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 A.M.

#### APPENDIX A

##### NEW MEMBERS NOVEMBER, 1970 TO NOVEMBER, 1971

Ellen D. Bedell  
Janine Bourriau  
Will Bullock  
Nicholas Cafarelli  
Patrick D. Cardon  
John K. Cooley  
Leonard R. DeGrassi  
Robert Delia  
Marianne Eaton

Ruth Hodnick  
Torben Holm-Rasmussen  
Janet Johnson  
Joseph N. Kickasola  
Kenneth J. Linsner  
Thomas J. Logan  
Marianne McDonald  
Daniel McMenamin  
C. Wade Meade

Barbara Elder  
Joan Elisii  
Michael Fitzpatrick  
John L. Foster  
Goeffrey Freeman  
Arthur F. Halpert  
Donald D. Harrison  
Arles Hendershott  
Joanne Harrison

Wendell Phillips  
Margaret B. Prall  
Paul Remeczki  
James Romano  
Edna R. Russmann  
Otto J. Schaden  
Susan J. Staffa  
Nancy Thomas  
Thomas N. Tilles

#### APPENDIX B

##### MEMBERSHIPS CANCELLED FROM NOVEMBER, 1970 TO NOVEMBER, 1971

Andreina L. Becker-Colonna  
R. W. Birkland  
Aaron S. Citron  
David J. Daguanno  
George H. Forsyth  
C. C. Gibson  
Nicholas Heer  
Harold J. Higbee  
Sarah B. MacLennan

Catherine G. Mayes  
Douglas Patton  
Elizabeth Rappaport  
Kiffin Rockwell  
Eric Schroeder  
Paul Shirley  
E. C. Wilson  
Leland C. Wyman

#### APPENDIX C

##### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAIRO DIRECTOR

Despite the continuing unsettled situation in the Middle East, the absence of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Egypt, the restrictions on movements of foreigners in Egypt, and the events following the death of President Nasser and the election of President Anwar al-Sadat as his successor, the American Research Center has had one of its most active years in the history of its existence.

##### Archaeological and Scientific Projects

Under a contract with the Smithsonian Institution amounting to the Egyptian equivalent of \$189,214.00, the ARCE sponsored the following archaeological and scientific projects: Fustat, directed by Dr. George Scanlon of Oxford University; the Epigraphic Survey of the Khonsu Temple, directed by Dr. Charles Nims of Chicago University; a Roentgenographic Study of the Royal Mummies in the Cairo Museum, directed by Dr. James Harris of the University of Michigan; Clearing of the Temple of Osiris in the



Karnak Temple, directed by Dr. Donald Redford of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities; and Research in Modern Arabic Literature by Dr. Gustav von Grunebaum of UCLA.

Although the Department of Antiquities initially approved a request to conduct archaeological field work at Memphis to be directed by Dr. Christine Lilyquist of the Metropolitan Museum, clearance from the security authorities was withheld for the present and work could not commence.

Arrangements were made by the Center to continue the maintenance and protection of the archaeological sites at Mendes and Hierakonpolis, both ARCE concessions to which, for security reasons, we do not now have access.

The Center anticipates ARCE sponsorship of several additional projects now under study or in progress.

#### The Fellowship Program

Under contracts with the Office of Education and the Department of State totaling the Egyptian equivalent of \$105,000.00, grants were awarded to 25 ARCE Fellows for study in Egypt in 1971-72, more than twice the number of grants awarded by the ARCE in any one previous year. The ARCE has accepted sponsorship of two additional American scholars studying in Egypt this year. Of the 27 ARCE-sponsored Fellows, who represent a wide range of universities and disciplines, 13 are doctoral candidates and 14 are conducting post-doctoral research. The Cairo Center, having facilitated the initial indoctrination of these Fellows to Egypt, is conducting an intensive orientation program which includes lectures and trips to sites of historical and cultural interest.

The Center has instituted a series of informal monthly seminars at which two Fellows present the subject of their research and lead the ensuing discussions. To these seminars we have invited and encouraged the active participation of interested Egyptian scholars from Cairo University, Ein Shams and the American University.

#### Other Activities

The Cairo Center during the last year has received over one hundred visitors, the majority of whom were scholars, either transiting Cairo or working on research projects, who requested assistance or advice on how to proceed toward their objectives. Included in the above were five representatives from the Smithsonian Institution for whom we were asked to arrange a program of appointments.

The Center has replied to approximately sixty requests by letter for information or to follow up communications to Egyptian Government agencies to which replies have not been forthcoming.

During February and March the Center sponsored an extremely successful series of three public lectures held at the Center, by three distinguished American scholars: Dr. Gustav von Grunebaum, Dr. John A. Wilson and Dr. Gerald Hawkins. A similar series of lectures is planned for the coming year.

An amendment which would provide LE 100,000.000 for the purchase of permanent ARCE quarters in Cairo was successfully introduced into the Foreign Assistance Act now being considered by the current Congress. Although the final outcome of the Bill is in doubt, response of various Congressmen to the needs of the Center was gratifying, bordering on enthusiastic.

The modest success of the ARCE program in Egypt over the past year has been in large measure due to the close collaboration of the Department of State, the Office of Education, the Smithsonian Institution, the Ford Foundation, the U.S. Interests Section in Cairo, the ministries of the Egyptian Government with whom we work, our home office in Princeton and the Executive Committee representing the ARCE Board of Governors. For this unflagging support, we in Cairo have been deeply grateful.

#### APPENDIX D

##### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U.S. DIRECTOR

Program administered by the Princeton office of ARCE in the past year includes: Research Fellowships, which involved distribution of notices and processing of applications which resulted in selection of the 25 Fellows by the Grants Committee from over 60 applicants.

Ford Foundation Fellowship Fund of \$30,000 which financed 8 Fellows in 1970-71, and one for 1971-72.

Negotiation of contracts with U.S. Government agencies for 1971-72:  
Smithsonian Institution, \$135,000 for archaeological and art history projects  
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, \$50,000 for research fellowships in various branches of Near Eastern Studies.  
Office of Education of the Department of HEW, \$55,000 for research fellowships, also in Near Eastern Studies.



Contracts for 1972-73 with all three departments are in various stages of negotiation.

#### Governors Budgetary Meeting in May

The operational budget almost balanced for the first time in many years, with operational expenditures and income of approximately \$40,000.

Correspondence with project directors, research fellows, government agencies, ARCE governors, officers and members, Cairo Center, Journal publisher and readers; and keeping all in touch with each other.

All has been done with the assistance of our Office Secretary, Mrs. Virginia Jenei.

Low point of the year was resignation of former U.S. Director, Leon B. Poullada.

Highlight of the year was Director's first trip to Egypt which involved many firsts: the sand, the encounter with Middle Eastern culture and hospitality, visit to the tombs in Luxor.

Meetings with Egyptian and U.S. government officials and the brief exposure to Egypt have made operation of the U.S. office of ARCE hopefully more helpful and certainly more meaningful.

#### APPENDIX E

##### BOARD OF GOVERNORS

<u>Research Supporting Member</u>	<u>Represented By</u>
University of California Berkeley	William M. Brinner
University of California Los Angeles	Gustave E. von Grunebaum
University of Chicago	George R. Hughes
Columbia University	Charles Issawi
Harvard University	D. W. Lockard
University of Michigan	William D. Schorger
New York University	Donald P. Hansen
Princeton University	Morroee Berger
University of Toronto	Ronald J. Williams
University of Utah	Aziz S. Atiya

#### BOARD OF GOVERNORS (Continued)

##### Individuals elected annually by Individual Members

Klaus Baer  
Donald Edgar  
Richard Ettinghausen  
Hans Goedicke  
Muhsin Mahdi  
Nicholas B. Millet  
Richard A. Parker  
Wm. Kelly Simpson  
Richard N. Verdery  
John A. Wilson  
Farhat Ziadeh

University of Chicago  
Washington, D.C.  
Metropolitan Museum of Art and N.Y.U.  
Johns Hopkins University  
Harvard University  
Royal Ontario Museum  
Brown University  
Yale Univ. and Boston Museum of Fine Arts  
McGill University  
University of Chicago  
University of Washington

مركز البحوث الشرقية بالقاهرة

٢ ميدان قصر الدوبارة - جاردن سيتي  
تليفون رقم ٣٣٠٥٢ - ٢٧٦٢٨ - القاهرة ج.ع.م.



